VII

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

COORG

FOR THE YEAR 1868–69.

BANGALORE

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1869

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COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Nandidroog, 15*th May* 1869.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COORG,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Rice's Report on Public Instruction in Coorg for the year 1868—1869, I am desired to communicate the following remarks :—

2. The Chief Commissioner is glad to observe a considerable increase in the number of scholars attending the purely vernacular nad schools, the increase being 25 per cent, while a fair proportion of these are girls.

3. The Central School at Mercara appears to have maintained its character as an Educational institution of a high class, but the great delay which has occurred in the completion of the new buildings, is much to be regretted. Circumstances arose last year which seem to have had their effect in lessening the attendance at this school; but the cause is not to be found, the Chief Commissioner believes, in the withdrawal of their children by the bazaar people, but in the indiscretion of one of the masters. Mr. Bowring does not think it essential to hurry on the curriculum to the University standard. Too much reliance should not be placed on the return from the endowment plantation.

4. It is observed that the Anglo vernacular school at Vírájendrapéṭé is favorably reported on. If it is in contemplation to establish other schools of this class, the Chief Commissioner considers that Kodlipéṭé should not be denied the preference which is due to its importance, simply because there are fewer Coorgs there than at Fraserpéṭé and in Kiggatnad.

5. It is to be hoped that, on its opening, the female boarding school at Mercara may prove successful, but the Chief Commissioner desires that it may be distinctly understood that nothing whatever may be undertaken to wound the religious feelings of such pupils, as otherwise the scheme will assuredly prove a failure.

6. From para 24 of the report under review, it is gathered that a more particular enquiry is needed into the indigenous schools of the district. The Chief Commissioner desires me to direct your attention to this point.

7. It is observed that Dr. Mitchell's letters to Indian youth forms one of the class books in the Mercara Central School, and the Chief Commissioner desires to know whether the reading of this book was authorized by the Director of Public Instruction. No books, I am to add, should be introduced into any of the Government schools in the province without such authority, and the Principal should be distinctly informed on this point. Neither he nor any of his assistants should be permitted to deviate from such instructions, the ill judged proceedings of last year having had a damaging effect on the cause of education.

8. The remarks contained in paras 19 and 20 of Appendix I (Principal's Report) are no doubt quite correct, but it does not appear to the Chief Commissioner possible to change ingrained habits such as those brought to notice, however disheartening the early withdrawal of pupils must be to zealous teachers.

9. The exertions of Mr. Richter in stimulating education in the nad schools are, I am desired to say, very commendable, and will no doubt prove successful. The Chief Commissioner thinks that small fees might legitimately be levied in such schools where the attendance is large, but this should be done with the consent of the people.

10. The proposal to bring the teachers of private schools into personal intercourse, as suggested in para 34 of Appendix I, appears judicious.

11. In conclusion I am to observe that the supervision maintained by Mr. Richter over the Government schools in Coorg, appears to have been unremitting and beneficial, and entitles him to the thanks of the Chief Commissioner.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. CLARKE,

Offg. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
BANGALORE, *7th May* 1869.

From

B. L. RICE, ESQ.,
Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

To

CAPTAIN T. CLARKE,
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my report on Public Instruction in Coorg for the official year 1868—69.

Comparative Statistics.

2. From the subjoined comparative statistics, it will be seen that the number of pupils in all schools has risen during the year from 1,054 to 1,293, or at the rate of 22 7 per cent. This increase, it is gratifying to note, is entirely due to a larger attendance of Coorg children in the nad schools. For against 680 Coorgs under instruction last year, there are now 961, including girls, of whom there are 40 more at school than in 1867-68.

Schools.	1867—1868.		1868—1869.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Government	26	1,032	27	1,261
Grant-in-aid	1	22	1	32
Total... .	27	1,054	28	1,293

New Schools.

3. An anglo vernacular school has been recently established at the rising town of Vírarajendrapéṭé or Víraj-péṭé, and is well attended. The Catholic schools at this station have also received a grant-in-aid, to be availed of from April 1869.

I. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

4. The controlling agencies have remained unchanged.

II. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

5. The expenditure for the year was as follows :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1868—69.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
Direction with its subsidiary charges	...	...
Inspection	1,200	...
Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads.)...	9,737	87
Total.....	10,937	87

6. Distributed among the different classes of schools, the expenditure on instruction stands thus:—

Description of Schools.	Government.		Grant-in-aid.	
	From Imperial Funds.	From other sources.	From Imperial Funds.	From other sources.
Higher Class	6,400	...	...	...
Middle „	95	...	...	...
Lower „	2,551	...	76	87
Total...	9,046	...	76	87

III. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

7. Coorg has not as yet sent up any candidate for the University examinations, but the course of instruction pursued in the Central School during the past year has been such as to prepare the students for matriculating. It may be some time, however, before this standard is actually reached.

IV. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Higher Class.

8. There is a decrease in the attendance at the Central School,

Central School, Mercara.

which the Principal attributes to the withdrawal of children belonging to the bazaar people in Mercara, who prefer their own schools. Out of 142 pupils now on the rolls, 73 are Coorgs.

9. The year has been marked by two important events, namely, the completion and occupation of the large Central School building, and the adoption of a course of study corresponding with that pursued in Government schools of the higher class.

10. It will be in the recollection of Government that in 1862 the headmen of Coorg presented a petition on the subject of education, in which they offered to raise among themselves Rs. 6,000 for the erection of school premises at Mercara, consisting of a school room, two boarding houses, one for boys and one for girls, and a master's house, provided that Government would supplement the fund by a grant sufficient to carry out the object, and give the site for the buildings. The spot selected by the petitioners was that on which a former Coorg Raja had built a palace for the reception of English visitors. The prayer of the Coorgs was favorably received, and the proposed site conceded to them, as well as a grant of Rs. 11,000 from the public funds, and Rs 3,000, the sale proceeds of the old school house, which had been the Raja's elephant stable.

11. Originating in circumstances of so much interest, the buildings have been gradually rising up under the superintendence of Mr. Richter, the Principal, until now three of the four are finished The Central School just completed is the most important portion of the premises, and Mr. Richter is to be congratulated on the success of his labor thus far, whereby a most commodious and well arranged school house has been provided for the education of the Coorgs. The girls' boarding house is the only one yet to be built.

12. The adoption of a higher course of study has been very appropriately made at this juncture, when, relieved to a great extent of the superintendence of building operations, the Principal will be able to devote his attention more exclusively to improving the condition of the school.

13. The endowment plantation has not as yet yielded much profit. The first planting had to be renewed, but there are now 36 acres under coffee, of which 12 will come into bearing. As Mr. Richter has considerable experience in the cultivation of coffee, no effort will be spared on his part to make the estate productive.

Statistical Information.

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average Total.	Cost to Government.
1	92	6,400	...	6,400	69—9—0	66—14—7

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total Amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
244	2—10—5	102	22	18	142

MIDDLE CLASS.

Anglo Vernacular School, Virajapété.

14. This school was opened in January, and already has an attendance of 55. The Head Master is a Coorg, and 45 of his pupils are of the same race. The course of study is necessarily rather elementary at present. The school house, it should be observed, has been built by the people of the town, assisted by a grant of Rs. 200 from Government.

15. It is proposed now to open two more schools of this description. One will be in Fraserpété, and the other in Kiggatnad, in the heart of the Coorg country, instead of, as originally intended, at Kodlipété situated at the extreme northern limit, where there are no Coorgs.

Statistical Information.

Number of Institutions.	Average number of pupils.	Cost charged to		Total.	Annual Cost of educating each pupil.	
		Imperial Funds.	Other sources of Income.		Average Total.	Cost to Government.
1	35	95	...	95	...	...

Fees.		Pupils.			
Total Amount realized.	Average per pupil.	Hindus (Coorgs)	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.
...	...	45	3	7	55

LOWER CLASS.

Nad Schools.

16. The number of these schools is 25, the same as last year; but some changes have been made in their situation by transferring schools that were not well supported to more promising localities. The result has been an increase of pupils from 869 to 1,064, including 843 Coorgs, of whom 71 are girls.

17. Mr. Richter, who has visited all the schools during the year, expresses satisfaction with the stability and progress of most of them. In three cases he considers that assistant masters are required, and that fees should be levied for their payment.

18. The number of these nad schools in any particular district bears a direct proportion to the density of the Coorg population in that part, from which it may be inferred that the education thus brought to their doors is better appreciated by the Coorgs than by the natives of other classes in the province. It would be interesting to know to what extent the indigenous schools are maintained by Coorgs.

APPENDIX I.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Inspector's Report.

Central School, Mercara.

The English branch numbers 82 pupils, the Canarese 38, and the Hindustani 20, making a total of 140. During the examination 103 were present. The last inspection report gives 132 as the number of registered pupils, of whom 92 presented themselves for examination.

2. The course of study throughout the school has been re-arranged, and is now almost identical with that followed in all Government Anglo vernacular schools. This change was made at the re-opening of the school in May 1868. It is expected that next month the highest class will have completed the studies prescribed for a second grade, and with the new official year will enter upon the first class course.

3. The study of botany, on the system described in a previous report, still holds its place in the course followed by the highest class. The first part of MacGillivray's manual, which treats of the structure of plants, has been gone through during the year. The evidences in favor of Christianity and Hinduism, as compared in Dr. Mitchell's letters to Indian youth, also form a special subject of instruction in this class. Gymnastics and vocal music are joined in by the whole school. In the latter exercise the boys now practise taking parts : several rounds were sung with great spirit.

4. The Canarese branch is regarded as a preparatory class for imparting elementary knowledge through the medium of the vernacular previous to entering upon the study of English The list of studies provides for a progressive course of Canarese as the pupil advances in the English schools.

5. The status of the Hindustani branch would probably improve under a system of regular and efficient inspection. Amongst the present staff of teachers in the Central School, no one has a sufficient acquaintance with Persian and Hindustani to undertake this duty. At

present the school is of the lowest, or fourth class ; 3 boys, however, are slightly in advance of that grade.

6. The Central School room may probably be fit for occupation by April, when the boys' boarding school will be available for its original purpose, and the Principal be released from the supervision of building operations, which has for the last 3 years so unavoidably entrenched on his time. Although the school has undoubtedly suffered, a permanent and very valuable work has been achieved under great difficulties, that would not probably have been accomplished so well under other agency. No steps appear to have been taken yet towards the erection of the girls' boarding school.

7. Mr. Richter states that about 45 acres of the coffee estate have been re-planted, the original planting having been lost through mismanagement. By next monsoon it is expected that 60 acres will be planted. There is a probability of the estate losing the gratuitous supervision of the gentleman now in charge, as he purposes leaving the country shortly.

8. I regret that want of time prevented my accompanying Mr. Richter to any of the nad schools.

Principal's Report.

9. The *Mercara Central School* has, I am happy to say, been located at the end of the official year in the new school building, which appears to be most suitable for all its purposes. With the exception of the wooden ceiling of 3 rooms and the wooden arbour over the southern door, all the rest of the building has been finished, and I would invite an inspection by a professional officer for the satisfaction of Government. The expenditure has not yet been covered, and the completion of the building was only possible by the timely advances of a friend. Our debt amounts to about 1,000 rupees.

10. Regarding the scholars, I regret to have to report a smaller number than last year. The decrease is owing to the falling off of the Hindustani class and the indifference of the bazaar people, some of whom withdrew their children, preferring their own mode of teaching. A meeting at the Central School with the head men of the bazaar and the Subadar of the Pété, had no effect beyond a verbal expression of

their readiness of sending their children. Against 163 last year, there are now 142 boys on the register; of these 73 are Coorgs, 9 Brahmans, 20 of other Hindu castes, 22 Massulmans and 18 Christians. According to their age, 37 scholars are below 10, 66 between 10 and 15, 33 between 15 and 20, and 6 above 20 years old. Their average age may therefore be assumed as 14 years. Arranged with respect to the occupation of their parents, 22 are the sons of simple ryots, 68 the children of Government officials and cultivators combined, 26 belong to shop-keepers, and 27 to other classes. This shews that there is no longer a monopoly of education for the Government officials, and with the opening of the boarding school the non-official classes will be still more numerously represented.

11. With a view to bring the curriculum of the Central School more in harmony with that of other Government schools, the school books hitherto in use are gradually exchanged for those generally adopted, and the course will be closed in December instead as formerly in April. On this account the public examination has been postponed until December.

12. The *Hindustani Class* numbers 22 boys under the teacher Sheik Imam. What progress the boys made in their lessons I am unable to say, as I am not conversant with these languages, butI could wish the scholars were more regular in attendance. On account of this irregularity the school had been temporarily closed, and its existence is entirely owing to the generosity of the Chief Commissioner.

13. The *Canarese School* under the able Brahman Venketramia is attended by 37 boys, 22 of whom are Coorgs. Their progress has been very satisfactory, and a good number of them will be promoted.

14. The *Fourth Class* of the English division was taught by the Coorg teacher Mr. Ch. Timmia. It numbers 36 boys and 4 girls; amongst them are 18 Coorg boys and 1 Coorg girl. Mr. Timmia will now leave the school, and I am happy to express my satisfaction with his cheerful and zealous services. He carries away with him the affection of his pupils and the respect and good wishes of his superiors. He has been the first of my Coorg pupils, who withstood the allurements of a cutcherry appointment, and I hope he experienced, that whilst a teach-

er's post is not less honorable, it offers a more independent and nobler occupation. His good example is followed by another of my Coorg pupils, a son of the late Head Sheristadar, who will be his successor.

15. The *Third Class* numbering 25 boys and 2 girls, (including 19 Coorg boys), has been under the instruction of Mr. Solomon from Bangalore. He also will leave the school, and I hope his place will be supplied by a more intelligent, better educated, and more painstaking teacher. My late examination of the class leaves much to be desired.

16. The *Second Class* contains only 13 boys, of whom 10 are Coorgs. They have Mr. Graeter for their teacher, and I gladly record his lively interest and zeal in his work. It is only a pity that the majority of his pupils are so dull and profit little by his spirited instruction which extends over a variety of subjects.

17. The *First Class* is unfortunately the smallest. Three boys having left the class, there remain only 5; of these, 4 are Coorgs and 1 is a Brahman; they are under the charge of the Principal. To him the sight of this small number, frequently still more diminished by irregular attendance, is often very painful, as he wishes to make himself useful to many more pupils.

18. "Singing" by the Principal, and "Gymnastics" by Mr. Graeter are general lessons, and maintain their popularity. Upwards of 60 songs and hymns in English and Canarese have been practised and learnt by heart.

19. The conduct of the boys and their diligence have been satisfactory, but their frequent absence, owing to sickness, festivities, and carelessness of their relations, is disheartening to the teacher. The Coorgs have strong family attachments, and their houses being scattered all over the country, the teacher has no control over his pupils, when they are once away at their distant homes, called and retained there by their relatives for the numerous little avocations that distract the domestic life of the natives. It is sometimes really provoking after one has zealously striven against the pernicious system of early marriages, to receive one morning a pressing invitation to the marriage festivity of one's own pupils. The sudden transition into wedded life at a period when the whole mind and energy of a young man should be

devoted to his studies, is decidedly injurious to his progress, and frequently disinclines his mind altogether to further exertions. Marriage among studying Coorg lads ought to be the parental reward *after* successful school-life and no distracting hindrance *during* the same.

20. Considering these circumstances, and the fact that the Coorg boys enjoy little or no educational home-influence and are in general intellectually not so quick as their more favored low-country cousins, the Malayalims and Canarese, it will be a difficult and only gradually to be achieved task, to raise their minds to the higher culture of University studies. Of the 5 boys now under instruction, 3 only may be qualified for the Matriculation examination in December 1870, if they have the will and perseverance to continue their studies: of these one got lately married, and I am afraid his zeal will be greatly impaired. If these boys could be persuaded to enter the Matriculation class in Bangalore, it would be so much more gain for the next lower class, that could be promoted.

21. This report being a record of the past, I need not enter upon the plans of the ensuing year beyond stating that the boys' boarding school and the girls' school will now have my best attention. I feel very grateful for the liberal grant from Government for the latter object.

22. The school endowment coffee plantation has been worked under adverse circumstances, and does not yet hold out a promising future for want of funds. 36 acres have been planted, and 12 will come into bearing. Mr. Mitcheson of a neighbouring estate, who gratuitously superintended the plantation for 18 months, left the country, and it is doubtful whether his successor will take the same interest in this work.

Anglo Vernacular School, Virajendrapeté.

23. The Vírajpéṭé Anglo vernacular school has been opened in January 1869, and its progress is most satisfactory. There were 55 boys on the rolls when I inspected the school on the 31st March, of these 45 are Coorgs, 3 Massulmans, and 7 of other Hindu castes: 45 boys and 1 girl were present, and, considering the short time under instruction, they acquitted themselves very satisfactorily. The 2 sections have learnt 27 pages in the 1st English reader, 15 pages of

the English and Canarese translator, geography of Coorg, and the simple rules of arithmetic in English figures.

24. To secure a good Canarese elementary instruction to these boys, I appointed a Brahman assistant to the English teacher, Machia, who is a Coorg, a relative of the present Head Sheristadar and a former pupil of mine. It is hoped that this school will prove a preparatory seminary for the Mercara Central School.

25. The substantial school house has been built by the people of the town with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 from Government. The present Pété Subadar, P. Appia, deserves great credit for his zealous co-operation in erecting the building and assisting the teacher.

26. Similar Anglo vernacular schools are now sanctioned for Kodlipété and Fraserpété, but as in the former place the people have not kept word regarding the promised erection of a school house, but expect every thing from Government, the benefit held out to them will be diverted to the people in Kiggatnad, who are not only very anxious for such a school, but also willing to erect a suitable building at their own cost.

Nad Schools.

27. Regarding the 25 *Vernacular Nad-Schools*, I am afraid a special report upon each, where information of the same character has to be repeated, would prove too wearisome. I have inspected every one of them, some only once, some twice, and some three and four times during the year. On the whole, I may express satisfaction with the stability and progress of most of the schools. Two new schools have been opened in Heravanad and Eymangala. Four schools have with great advantage been transferred to new localities, *viz*:—

The school in	Kumbaladala	to	Hottur
Do.	Kagodlu	to	Boykere.
Do.	Kirgur	to	Marinad.
Do.	Kunjala	to	Hatur.

The number of scholars attending these 25 schools has now risen from 869 last year to 1,064, amongst whom there are 843 Coorgs, including 71 girls. Of these 1,064 children, 968 belong to ryots, 64 to

officials, 30 to shop-keepers, and 2 to parents of other occupations. Their average age may be put down as 13 years.

28. Some of the schools containing such a number of children, that one man is unable to attend to them all, it seems to me proper to raise in such schools a small amount of fees to cover the pay of assistants. 3 assistant teachers who have just passed their examination after a course of instruction at the Central School will thus be provided for, viz., in Vírajpéṭé, Chembabellur and Karada.

29. No schooling fees have hitherto been levied at these nad schools, since the people built and maintained the school houses, an arrangement well in harmony with the spirit of the new rules, relating to the appropriation of schooling fees, in lieu of which the school houses and their repair may be taken.

30 The lessons in the nad schools are all of the same character, viz., reading of Bálashikshé, 2nd Book of Lessons, and Canarese Anthology; Colenso's first arithmetic in English figures, and geography of Coorg and India, besides copy writing, writing from dictation and composition. The girls have the same lessons with the boys, and where they stay long enough they are not behind their brothers in any task In one school there are 18 girls, in another 8, altogether 40 more than last year, and their presence is a most pleasing sight in a school.

31 The school furniture consists of a black board on stand, a map of India, and a table and chair for the master, supplied by Government. The children buy their own books, paper, and slates.

32 It is very creditable to the Coorgs, that a more earnest desire for education, and a greater readiness to pay for it, exists amongst them than is to be found with any other class in the country. This characteristic is so marked, that the number of schools in any one talook or nad is indicative of the density of its Coorg population:

In Mercara Talook there are	3	Government	Nad-Schools, and
,, Padynalknad	do.	7	do.
,, Yadanalknad	do.	7	do.
,, Kiggatnad	do.	5	do.
,, Nanjrájapaṭṇa	do.	2	do.
,, Yéṇusávirasímé	do.	1	do.

33. The *quarterly conferences* with the 25 *nad-teachers,* 17 o whom are Coorgs and all trained at the Central school, have been regularly held, and it is highly satisfactory that they have been so well attended. Their object is, not only to bring the masters into a closer fellowship, but methodically to guide them in a body and to stimulate them to a healthy rivalry in their work, which, by the oral report of each, checked by my inspecting control, is laid before the conference and freely discussed, together with the task for the ensuing quarter. A model lesson is given by 3 teachers to the Canarese class of the Central School in the presence of all the masters, and afterwards criticised by them under the direction of the Principal. A lesson on school management or some other interesting subject for the instruction of the teachers generally closes the day's proceedings. It is on these occasions also that the teachers supply themselves with books at the Government Branch Depot, and bring to my notice their little wants and wishes.

Quarterly Conferences with Nad-Teachers.

34. It is evident that this personal intercourse with the masters must be followed by the best results upon their schools and the whole educational system in Coorg, and I am therefore anxious to bring the teachers of the private schools under the same influence. To do this, I should be able to offer them some remuneration for their trouble and road expense, which should not exceed one rupee a head. The whole annual cost for this purpose might perhaps come to Rs. 200.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

35. There is at present only one grant-in-aid school in Coorg, the *Anandapura Evangelical Mission School* with 32 pupils, and my late inspection of the same confirms my former opinion, that, as far as secular instruction is concerned, it does not hold a higher position, than that of the Government nad schools. There is a great want of elder children, who are early withdrawn by their poor parents for domestic labor. Besides religious instruction, the same lessons as in the nad schools are given, and the master is quite competent to teach them.

Evangelical Mission School, Anandapur.

PRIVATE UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

36. Upon further enquires I learnt that the number of *private schools* is much larger than reported last year. Classified according to the talooks, the following is their number of boys—

Talook.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Mercara	5	74
Padynalknád	4	105
Yed nalknad	7	165
Kiggatnad	4	50
Nanjrájpaṭṇa	12	133
Yéḷušávirasímé	8	110
	40	637

37. The quality of instruction in these private schools requires no further remark : it is of the usual native type, and the Canarese people north and east of Mercara, to whom it appears as a sacred heirloom, cling to it more than the Coorgs.

38. Bringing the state of education in Coorg under one comprehensive view, it would appear, that amongst a population of 113,581 souls, there are 27 Government, 1 aided, and 40 unaided schools, with a total number of 1,333 children under instruction, or *one* in every 85 people, a proportion which compared with other parts of India (according to the "Note" on the state of education in India during 1866—67), has no where been reached yet.

39. But whilst this numerically favorable and satisfactory condition has been obtained by the hearty co-operation of all the authorities concerned, it will be my object and ambition, gradually so to rise the character of all the Educational institutions in Coorg, that in efficiency also they may maintain a respectable position amongst their equals in other provinces. In this effort, I would as surely rely on the future support of my superior authorities, as I gratefully acknowledge to have enjoyed it in all my operations during the past year.

APPENDIX II.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

1. Government Schools.
2. Grant-in-aid School.
3. Abstract of Educational Expenditure.

No. 3.

Abstract of Expenditure of the Educational Department for the year 1868—69.

Charges.	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.			Total Expenditure.		
Inspection...	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0
Instruction.									
Government Schools, General.									
Higher Class	6,400	0	0	0	0	0	6,400	0	0
Middle Class	95	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0
Lower Class	2,551	0	0	0	0	0	2,551	0	0
Other Items	614	14	0	0	0	0	614	14	0
Grant-in-aid.									
Lower Class	76	0	0	87	0	0	163	0	0
Total.....	10,936	14	0	87	0	0	11,023	14	0

OFFICE OF THE D. P. I.
BANGALORE, *7th May* 1869.

B. L. RICE,
Offg. Director of P. Instruction

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION

TABULATED IN THE FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE

STATISTICAL COMMITTEE.

A ECCLESIASTICAL.

B EDUCATIONAL.